For the National Era. HOLLY-WOOD. BY ALICE CAREY.

CHAP. III - Continu

Martha, who had a taste for visiting cepted at once the invitation. Then she had her own interests in view—she desired to con-sult Mr. Richards as to the best mode of insuit Mr. Richards as to the best mode of in-vesting bestine hundred dollars, for she seemed to regard the judgment of my father as infe-rior to that of most other men. We were soon ready; I wore the new pink dress with a black ribbon, some buds of the sweet-brier in my hair, and for once was quite well satisfied with

my toilet.

Doke wound himself about Martha like wine, as she was about to depart, and in a loud whisper enjoined her to bring home her pooket-handkerchief full of good stuff, for that if she failed, he would liek all the cream off the milk

The walk was delightful; the young dandeone were bright along the grass, which was softly green, and the tinkling of the runs along the hollows made sleepy music for the homeward flying of the birds and the bees. Martha conversed with indiscriminate volubility, greatly to my mortification, for I could not but feel that Mr. Richards was rather amused than entertained. She would not have found so much to say in a month at home, as she said during that short walk; home was no place for the exercise of her chaiming talents. It was not worth while to try to make the old house like other people's houses.

Something of the old embarrasament returned to me, when I found myself the guest of Mr. Richards. The simple but elegant furnishing of the parior had the effect to disconcert me, and all Mr. Richards's polite efforts to entertain me were dead failures. I was unaccenterain me were dead failures. I was unaccenterain me were dead failures. I was unaccenterain me were dead failures. contentain me were dead failures. I was unac-customed to the requirements of gentle breed-ing, and, having little of the rustic independ-one common to my class, I was alike unfitted for the station in which I was born, and for a higher one. I tried, to seem happy, for I saw our host exerting all his powers to give me pleasure, and while I felt myself ungrateful, I could with difficulty subdue the bitterness of the disastisfied spirit within. I did not once reflect that I had my part to act, that so much kindness deserted some return; that it was remost that I had my part to act, that so much kindness deserved some return; that it was wrong to sit dumb like an idiot, expecting the attention of a princess, and yet scorning the homage I demanded. omage I demanded.

Ah me! it was hard to deal justly with me-

Ah me! it was hard to deal justly with me—
ignorant and proud, rustic and refued, ambitious and humble, anxious to please, yet
ashamed to make one effort to do so.

Miss Finchum was most cordial, doing the
duties of hostess with much ease and grace—
she was delighted that Mrs. Halstead had
deigned to accept their hospitality. Our unsociability had been a matter of regret to Mr.
Richards and herself—she hoped we should be Richards and herself—she hoped we should be good neighbors in future. She was delighted that her friend had brought the little girl; and she patted my cheek, saging she hoped I was good, and minded my mother. Then, putting her handkerchief to her eyes, she said, "if our dear little Harry were alive, he would be a nice playmate for you; but as it is, I am afraid our house will prove a dull place, though Mr. Richards is fond of children, as you see."

Richards is fond of children, as you see."

"Massy sakes!" exclaimed the widow, "if that aint the beatenest thing I over see—pretending like as if you thought Molly was a little gal—why, she has been old enough to be married this three year. She knows as much as you or me, and she is right down good company on any subject." I thanked Mrs. Wilkinson for her compliments, but assured her that I was certainly a child in knowledge; at which she shook her head, saying she didn't believe a word of it. She then inquired if I which she shook her head, saying she didn't believe a word of it. She then inquired if I could make bread and butter, if I could work a button-hole, and do nice suring—asserting that if I was ignorant in any respect pertaining to household accomplishments, she was the woman to teach me—she was old enough to have derived the advantages of experience, and not so old as to have experienced any diminutions.

In short, she set forth all her domestic virtues without any stint of their excellence.

Miss Pinchum, during this self-lauding of the widow, kept her eyes fixed on the great object of her thoughts, to ascertain in what manner he was affected; but finding him quite of her thoughts, to ascertain in he was affected; but, finding him ed, she resumed her half-suspended com-cy, declaring that she really must have very stupid to suppose me so young; and opesied to Mr. Richards to know if he

briefly, in the affirmative.

"Now, did you ever!" exclaimed Miss Pinchum; and she added, shaking her finger playfully, "Naughty man, to plague me so."

"Are you weather-wise, Mrs. Halstead!" exclaimed Mr. Richards, looking from the window, and affecting oblivioueness to the tender appeal of Miss Pinchum; "it seems to me the clouds wear a threatening aspect."

Marths shivered, and said the air did feel a title like rain, and the widow took occasion to move her chair near the window where Mr.

Miss Pinchum grew nervous; she thought we had better, all of us, come nearer the fire, which had been kindled as the evening came on. But the object of her special regard was perfectly comfortable and inapprehensive; so were we all, shough I, to oblige Miss Pinchum, joined her at the fire.

"Do all come and form a circle; you don't eem sociable," persisted Miss Pinchum. "Pray allow us to consult our pleasure," re-plied Mr. Richards.

plied Mr. Richards.

Miss Pinchum joined the group at the window, and, placing her hand against the such, and looking fondly at the gentleman, said:

"You know how liable you are to take cold, and yet disregard my entreaties;" and, as she spoke, she held up her apron between the faces of the widow and our host, under pretence of screening him from the wind.

Presently, a butterfly, having rod wings, spotted with black, balanced itself on a wand of the ross-bush at the window, and, with an exclamation of delight, Mr. Richards raised the such, and broke off the slender stem on which it rested.

which it rested.

"O, Mr. Richards, what is it?" cried Miss Pinchum, holding up both hands. "What is it—a little bird?"

"Mercy on us, how ignorant!" chimed in the widow. "I knowed it was a butterfly; I've seen a thousand—them's a kind that feed on danderlions—some says they don't live but three days, and some says they live six. I be-lieve I am about as much inclined to think they live three days, as I am to think they live

assumption of ignorance and taken a fancy that it pleasing in the eyes of

"O, in the West, of course."
"How big is the West, Mr. Richards?"
"I believe it's rather an indefinite term, at present; is it not, Mrs. Wilkinson?"
"Why, no," replied that lady; "it means Ohio and Kentuck, and the Mississippi walley; and these ere butterflies live mostly along water-courses, so some says, and some says they live mostly of dry, hilly ground; for my part, I think I've seen as many by water-courses as I have on hilly ground."
"How far could one fly, Mr. Richards?" continued the maiden lady.
"Really I am not sufficiently a naturalist to warrant a guess."

"Some Pays," snewered the widow, "they can fly as far as a swaller, and some says they can's fly wigorously; for my part, I am as much inclined to one belief as tother."

"Did I ever see one before, Mr. Richards?" said Miss Pinchum, locking irresistibly in his

"Really, I am unable to say."

"If I had, I think I would remember it, because it's so pretty; don't you think I would, Mr. Richards, remember it?"

The gentleman was absorbed in contemplation of the insect, and made no reply.

tion of the insect, and made no reply.

"You are so naughty, you won't tell me about butterflies, nor anything." And Miss Pinchum affected to pout.

Mr. Richards joined me, for I had remained by the fire, and placing the butterfly in a book, laid it on my lap, and entered into a disquisition on butterflies in general.

Miss Pinchum ceased pouting, and telling me she had something so pretty to show me, led me out of the room.

"A mere pretence," she said, when we were alone; "but I thought you would be glad to escape a little while, that old widow is such a bore. She has got the biggest, ugliest eyes I ever beheld; but we have to be civil, you know. Mr. Richards was saying, the other day, that we must make up our minds to treat you all kindly."

I would not gratify the busybody so much as to notice the implied condescension; but I

I would not gratify the busybody so much as to notice the implied condescension; but I felt my soul withering, and, excusing myself walked alone in the garden, wishing I was at home, preparing tea for Charley—wishing I had never seen Mr. Richards—wishing I was dead, and indulging in a thousand wronghearted reflections.

With hurried and irregular steps I trod up and down the except walks endeavering to

With hurried and irregular steps I trod up and down the smooth walks, endeavoring to build up some self-respect. In all probability, the rasping weapon Miss Pinchum had used was of her own invention; nevertheless, that she had rightly interpreted the feelings of our neighbor, I could not doubt; and, with tears brimming up to my eyes, I turned toward the house, firmly resolved that, once more at home, I would never re-enter the door where everything served to remind me of the immeasurable distance between what I was, and what I between what I was, and what I

would be.

At the gate I was met by our host, who had come in search of me, and who conducted me to the tea-table, apparently unobservant of my

The delicacies before me were not at all ap The delicacies before me were not at all appetizing; I had not been used to the silver service, and the freedom with which Martha flourished her knife from the main dishes to her mouth caused my cheeks to tingle and my hand to tremble, albeit the affability of our host was never so great. For myself, I was the recipient of an embarrassing portion of civilities, inasmuch as I neither understood how to receive nor reciproceste them. I would how to receive nor reciprocate them. I would have gone with Dr. Roberts to his cottage tha

have gone with Dr. Roberts to his cottage that night, right willingly; but the opportunity was lost, and, scathed and scorched, I have walked alone through the fires of love unrequited.

There is no doubt in my mind but that the full harvest of affection once yielded up, there remains little worth the gleaning. A broken heart may be bound up, but the broken faith cannot be made whole, and distrust and calculation have their share in all second attachments; and the wild, tomultuous throbbings which once drewned every voice to silence, not in consonance with the heart's desires, are calmed by one great disappointment to an almed by one great disappointment

Bleesed is she whose dream is never broken mates herself early, with a yoke-fellow whose steps are likely to keep even with her own, and who never allows her soher wishes to stray be-yond the hearth or the next market town. am doubtful if great talent be a blessing to woman—unallied to beauty, it is certainly a misfortune; for what is the hollow admiration of the world, while there is no one individual drawn closer to us than the rest? And men require, in women, qualities quite the contrary to those which they admire in their own ex-softness, beauty, dependence; therefore, she who is capable of standing alone is likely to stand so all her life.

stand so all her life.

The sparring between the maiden and the widow was curious to witness.

"Don't, my dear Mrs. Wilkinson, don't try to eat the hard crust," said Miss Pinchum, maiotously; "now, I prefer it."

"So do I," replied the widow; "and as for my teeth, why they are as strong as a stone-

Mr. Richards said she was fortunate; that Mr. Richards said she was fortunate; that Miss Pinchem had had occasion to call on the dentist, he believed, very frequently; and he continued, as if in enjoyment of the pain he inflicted, "You ladies are not what women used to be in my mother's day. You, Mrs. Wilkinson, seem to retain all your natural vigor of mind and body, and, I need not say, unabated personal attractions; but as for our friend, Miss. mind and body, and, I need not say, unabated personal attractions; but as for our friend, Miss Pinchum, she is so artificial that I doubt if there be any of the original Miss Pinchum left—false hair, false teeth, and one false eye,

[REMAINDER OF CHAP. III TO MORROW.]

For the National Era. A HOME SCENE.

BY KARL GLOAMIN. Twas a bitter night—the frost spirit shricked In the earth and air on high— And the clouds seemed froze, like a mantling shroud

To the stars that gemmed the sky; And the wind's whistling weird spoke of ley caves, Whose breath strikes a blight to all life that it lav

But the boys cared not, for the kitchen fire Charmed all frosts that dared intrude; And the boys' wild gies would have charmed the

In the roughest solitude; So the boys and the fire laughed merrily, While the frost-winds raged over land and sea. Vermont, 1854.

BANISHED CITIZENS OF ROME.—The barque . H. Kimball, from Leghorn, arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday, having on board twenty-five Romans, said to be banished by the Pope, after four years' imprisonment, without trial or any

In this city, on the 2d instant, in the 75th par of her age, Mrs. MARGARET STEWART, posort of the late Samuel Stewart.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

In the Senate, to-day, the Ocean Steam Mail Appropriation bill was reported; the bill for the sorrender of certain bonds to Indiana was passed; several private bills were passed; and he Navy Appropriation bill was taken up, onsidered, and amended.

In the House, after an undecided contest for recedence between the friends of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and of the Homestead bill, the alleged fraud in the Minnesota Land bill came up, by the presentation of the reports, and together with its collateral issues, engressed the attention of the body un-til two o'clock.

Our report closes at two o'clock, within wenty-two hours of the moment fixed for the termination of the session; and the House has vet to act upon

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill ow before the Committee of Conference; The Navy Appropriation bill;

The Navy Appropriation bill;
The Army Appropriation bill;
The Post Office Appropriation bill;
The Ocean Steamship Appropriation bill;
The Light-house Appropriation bill;
The Fortification Appropriation bill;
The Pension Appropriation bill;
The Texas Appropriation bill; and many other important measures.

## THE AFRICAN STAVE TRADE

We have from time to time quoted paragraphs from Southern newspapers, favorable to the revival of the African slave trade, as well me in faint condemnation of the project. organs of Slavery simply amounts to this: that they regard the sgitation of the subject as calculated to weaken the slave party of the free States, and thereby endanger Southern ascend ency in the Federal Government. The Sentinel, of this city, speaks of the proposition as "silly," "absurd," and "ridiculous," as "sheer folly"—"a distempered delusion."

The Sentinel concludes as follows:

The Sentinel concludes as follows:

"The idea of reopening the siave trade is silly, ridiculous, and absurd. New England, which would profit by it, would oppose it. The South, which owns slaves, would reject the heathen African. It is with pain, therefore, that we are forced to record the fact that one or two journals in the South advocate a renewal of the import traffic in slaves, like that which enriched Old and New England seventy years ago. We hope that they may consider that they are strengthening the arms of the chemies of the South, and sharpening the weapons of Northern fanaticism. Are these men mad? Have they lost all sense of right? Have they repudiated every dictate of prudence and discretion? Do they not see that they are arming the hands of the Abolitonists, and filling their magazines with the most destructive weapons? Truly, folly is the most fatal of all things!"

It will be seen that the editor manifests disgust or repugnance at the idea of reviving the horrors of the slave trade, but, like the Richmond Enquirer and other Southern jour-

favor of continuing the traffic, which already exists in those countries, would be irresistible We were not aware, at the time, that we were behind the actual development of public opin-ion in the South, which has already looked ahead to the supply of labor from Africa, for the proposed acquisitions. The Charleston Mercury, it seems, had anticipated us in the suggestion. We copy as follows:

"We are ready to admit that the Southern people do not desire the revival of the slave trade; we do not ourselves desire it. Our slave population is, perhaps, sufficiently large already, in proportion to the white; it is Christian, civilived, and homogeneous; its natural increase is greater than that of the white, North or South; it is nearly equal to the average increase of the whole white population, though the latter is constantly swelled by an immense foreign immigration, and the former is diminished by emancipation, and the incessant slave stealing of the Abolitionists. We should be reluctant to see a new and barbarous element introduced among this peaceable, homogeneous, and thriving population. We prefer things to remain as they are.

"But the same reasons do not apply to Cuba and Brazil. Those countries are in urgent need of an increase of labor, and we see that no sooner is the cessation of the slave trade spoken of with regard to them, than we hear of a score of projects for supplying the void, in some form, the substance of which is Slavery, but the name not yet inserted in the catalogue of mortal sins by British pharisees."

The Charleston Mercury is the organ of "We are ready to admit that the South

The Charleston Mercury is the organ of Southern opinion; and, first or last, the views of the necessities of Slavery, which find expression through papers of that stamp, always rule the South in the long run. When the settlement of Texas by slaveholders, with its prospective annexation to the Union, was first broached in South Carolina papers, the idea was regarded as too absurd for serious consideration; but gradually, the morbid necessities for extension became so pressing upon the slave interest, that the thing was demanded as a matter of right. Texas was settled by slaveholders, in violation of Mexican laws, which had abolish ed the institution, and in a few years, a third of the Mexican Republic was severed from its rightful possessors, and annexed to the United States. Not satisfied with this acquisition, Slavery demanded another slice; the Mexican war was declared by James K. Polk, a Pro-Slavery President, and Congress had the weak ness and wickedness to sanction his gross surpation of power.

The result was not altogether so auspici to Slavery as was anticipated. Mexico was found to be less congenial, in climate and soil, to the institution, than was imagined, and with a population prepossessed against the institu-tion. The South has since looked more directly southward-to Cuba, Hayti, and Brazil. The acquisition of the former, by fair or foul onlouque will be subjugated, and the inhabtants reduced to Slavery; the valley of the him.

Amazon, if not the whole of Brazil, annexed; and the African slave trade reopened. Such is the programme of the new political era which is foreshadowed by the organs of publie opinion of the South, and such the platform on which Northern doughfaces, Whig and Democratic, will have to stand in the future struggles of Freedom and Slavery. We have already seen, in the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in favor of the with-drawal of the African squadron, that the slave-traders have a party in Congress, and

WANSAS

that they rank distinguished Northern Sena-tors, as well as Southern, among their lead-

There appears to be a good deal of excitation to the Western frontier of Missour growing out of the proposition to colonize the adjacent Territory of Kansas with Northern

The Platte (Mo.) Argus of July 22d co tains the proceedings of a meeting, which seems to have organized an association similar to the Vigilance Committees of South Carolina and Mississippi, with a view to ferreting out and punishing abolition under the Lynch code. The most unwarrantable invasions of the rights of individuals are resolved upon, such as "to investigate the conduct of every person in the community, whom we may have cause to suspect, and diligently search for evidence tend-ing to show whether any person suspected is in fact an Abolitionist," &c. They demand the removal of the free negroes from the coun-ty, and propose other lawless and tyrannical measures. These rowdies and out-throats style themselves "the Platte County Self-Defensive

A writer under his own name, in the same paper, recommends similar proceedings for the Territory of Kansas It is evident that where the champions of

Slavery have sway, there can be no freedom for white men, much less for blacks.

The following article, from the Boston vertiser, presents a hopeful view of the Kanss question. Our knowledge of the country, derived from Fremont's and Emory's Reports, confirms the account given by the writer. The country is very high, and in that latitude cannot be favorable to the staples on which Sla

"As far as the political destiny of these new Territories is concerned, the general appearan-ces are, that neither of them will ever come in

The soil of Kansas may be very well fitted "The soil of Kanas may be very well fitted for hemp; but even if hemp should be cultiva-ted, which for the present is almost out of the question, since all settlers begin with the rais-ing of corn—even it by and by, hemp should be cultivated in hansas, this would not be suf-ficient to make slave labor generally profitable. Nor can the few slaves who are brought here Nor can the few slaves wno are broughout of spite by some stubborn slavery proper out of spite by some slave State. It is we out of spite by some stubborn slavery propa-gandist, tramp it as a slave State. It is well understood here, that Kansas will be essentially a farming country, and that the handful of slaves who are now brought here are brought here at a loss, not for any industrial purposes, but simply for the fanatical and ridiculous purpose of giving to the North an exaggerated idea of their power to extend the institution. In the instance of Kansas, the fanaticism of the South for universal Slavery will wreck against the decree of Providence, who, as if to assist all honest men in their opposition to the nals, thinks it inexpedient, and calculated to strengthen Abolitionism.

We stated yesterday, at the conclusion of an article on this subject, that the African trade was not necessary to supply the demands of Slavery in the Southern States; but that, when Cuba and Brazil are annexed, the clamor in favor of continuing the traffic which is leaders, without reference to their own in impression which he can have any proper than the continuing the traffic which along the slightest fear of any arguments, by avoiding any book, lest it should produce a change in his opinions, would be perfectly justified in shunning such company or such writings as have a tendency to pervert the limitable traffic which along the slightest fear of any arguments, by avoiding any book, lest it should produce a change in his opinions, would be perfectly justified in shunning such company or such writings as have a tendency to pervert the imagination. In the one case, he can receive no impression which he can have any proper honestit, and to the heards of their fellow.

> of free population. With energy, there can be no doubt of success; and we incline to hope that the emigration movement may not only keep Slavery out of Kansas, but root it out of

## GEN. WASHINGTON ON SLAVERY.

The New York Tribune, a few days since contained the following extract of a letter Gen. Washington, never before published:

Geo. Washington, never before published:

"We conclude these observations with an impressive extract from a hitherto unpublished letter of Washington to Tobias Lear, written from Philadelphia on the 6th of May, 1794, while Mr. Lear was in Great Britain, charged with negotiations for the sale of a considerable portion of Washington's landed estate:

"I have no scruple in disclosing to you that my motives to these sales are to reduce my income, be it more or less, to specialities, that the remainder of my days may thereby be more tranquil and free from care; and that I may be enabled, knowing what my dependence is, to do as much good as my resources will admit; for although, in the estimation of the world, I possess a good and clear estate, yet so unproductive is it, that I am oftentimes ashamed to refuse aid which I cannot afford, unless I sell part of it to answer this purpose. Besides these, I have another motive which makes me karnestly wish for these things—IT IS, INDEED, MORE wish for these things-IT IS, INDEED, MORE POWERFUL THAN ALL THE REST-namely: to powerful than all the rest—namely: to liberate a certain species of property which I possess very repugnantly to my own feelings, but which imperious necessity compels, until I can substitute some other expedient, by which expenses, not in my power to avoid, (honever well disposed I may be to do it.) can be defrayed."

"After reading these words, who shall accuse Washington of parsimony, or cite his venerable and sacred name as that of an apologist for slavery?"

A Virginia editor attempts to discredit the authenticity of the letter; but he only displays his ignorance of the writings of Washington and of the history of his country, if he under takes to deny Washington's opposition to Slavery. He liberated his slaves in his will, expressing his regret that he had not been able to do so in his lifetime; and in several letters to Gen. Lafayette and others, he expressed his anxious concern to see Slavery aboli d. The Virginian who denies this displays deplorable ignorance or reckless mendacity. G.

THE HOMICIDE AT NEW YORK .- This act, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was committed by Dr. R. M. Graham, of New Orleans. Col. Loring. of California, was his victim. The former was drunk, and making a noise in one of the corridors. Col. Loring requested him to desist, as it annoyed his wife. Dr. Graham continued his conduct, when Col. Loring came out and requested him to desist, a second time. One of the hotel servants testifies that the dec means, is regarded as a fixed fact; and it is struck the prisoner, when the latter raised his not doubted, that in due time the Empire of cane, and the deceased seized it. The sheath came off, and the prisoner ran the sword into Minister to Austria, it is said, is on his way

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has writt letter, in which he defines his position on the Nebraska-Kansas bill. Like General Millson, he opposed it on Southern grounds, and particularly with reference to the Badger proviso. Mr. Wise is spoken of as a candidate for Governor, and is particularly anxious not to be misunderstood at the present time. G.

n adhesion to party leaders, in utter disregard of principles? This is the question which above all others agitates the minds of the Democratic press in Indiana. The State Sentinel and the recent State Convention which met at Indianopolis, endorse the Nebraska bill, and make its support a test of party fealty. The Lafayette Courier republishes the resolutions of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, which met in 1849, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to prevent the introduction into all Territories where it did not then exist, with the letter of Wm. J. Brown, now editor of the State Sentinel, to the effect that he had "always been opposed to the extension of Slavery," and pertinently asks, if this was true Democratic doctrine in 1849, why a different doctrine should be proclaimed as Democracy in 1854? Great efforts have been made by the friends of the Nebraska bill to break down the Courier, for its out-spoken boldness against this measure; but we are pleased to see that the people are rallying to its support.

The Woodford county (Ind.) Argus thus defines its views of Democracy:

"The fundamental principles of Democracy need no unreasonable tests applied, for it deals out equal and exact justice to all men. The continual desire to do something which has not been done, is very dangerous, for the very reason that such ambitious politicians are apt to do something they should not do, and thus engulf the narty into difficulties, where we will do something they should not do, and thus engulf the party into difficulties, where no aid can reach them. There seems to be a kind of dictatorial spirit growing among some who have heretofore been regarded as the leaders of the Democratic party; and they say now, 'you shall think as we do, or we will read you out.' Who shall think and prescribe action for the people, who are the Government? No one. Is anybody less a Democrat and lover of his country, because he does not fully agree with those whom he assisted to elevate to power? Is this the basis of his Democracy, that he should submit without defence to the prescribed political action? This is tyranny; and it is tyranny that the Democrats hate."

## LITEBARY NOTICES,

MARTIN MERRIVALE, his mark, is the quaint title of a serial story. Published by Phillips, Sampson.

& Co. Boston.

We have received three numbers, which have awakened much interest among the read-

ers of fiction. ‡
Essays on the Formation and Publication of Oninions, the Pursuit of Truth, and on other subjects. By Samuel Bailey. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. This is a new edition of a very able work. The following profound and just observations will prepossess every intelligent reader in favor of the book: "For these reasons, a man of thought, although he would forfeit the character of a philosopher, and deserve the pity, if not the contempt, of every inquirer after truth, by evincing the slightest fear of any arguments, by avoiding any book, lost it should produce a to disgusting or degrading images, which, when they have once become familiar, may intrude amidst the purest and most serious meditations." This is sound philosophy, and warrants the conclusion that the author possesses a just

HANDBOOK OF GERMAN LITERATURE, New York: D. Appleton. For sale by R. Famham, Washing-

discrimination between the liberty and the li-

cense of thinking and writing.

It contains poems and fictions by eminent German authors, with an introduction in Eng-

A riot occurred yesterday in Thirtcenth street. New York. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Malony, a Catholic priest, went to see the sick wife of an Irishman named Calligan. Permission to see her was refused by Calligan, and, on the pricet's insisting, he received a severe blow. Some twenty or thirty Irishmen soon assembled, and Malony was badly injured. Twelve arrests were subsequently made.

A citizen of Roxbury, Massachusetts has brought suit against Mayor Smith, the U. States Marshal, and other officers, for injuries sustained during the rendition of Burns. The damages are laid at \$20,000.

The papers of St. Johns, N. B., state that there is a general cholera panic in that city. Many families are fleeing from the scourge. The deaths average twenty-five or

The corner stone of the Western Presbyterian Church, Washington city, was laid yesterday afternoon, at five c'clock, with appropriate ceremonies. The Whigs of the sixth Congressional

district of Maine have nominated Noah Smith. of Calais, for Congress. He was Speaker of the last House of Representatives of Maine. TA Syracuse, yesterday morning, an Irishman, named Patrick Gannon, a shoe-

maker, living in Salina street, found his wife dead in bed. He had beaten her in the night. The Reciprocity Treaty was ratified by

the Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 32 to 11.

BURYING TWO WIVES IN A WEEK .- At Buffalo, last week, a man is said to have lost his wife by cholera, married another the next day, and lost her also by death on the day followng.-Exchange. Such creatures should not be taken into the

count, when the number of the human fami-

y is estimated. But these are they who bring

ase and death into every community. Hon. Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, home, and intends to resign his position.

POLITICS IN OHIO.

An intelligent and reliable correspondent, at Cincinnati, writes to the editor of the National Era, on the 1st instant, as follows:

An intelligent and reliable correspondent, at Era, on the 1st instant, as follows:

"Our friends in this State are making active preparation for the Congressional contest. Hon. Edward Wade is supported for re-election, in the Cleveland district, by both Whig and Free Soil papers. He will, perhaps, get three fourths of all the votes that will be cast. Hon. J. R. Giddings will doubtless be supported for re-election in his district. The country cannot yet spare him from their national councils. In the Mount Vernon district, Hon. William Sapp (Whig) will probably be the Republican candidate for re-election. That is a strong Democratic district, and he obtained his election before by the Democrate running two candidates. It is now expected that there will be a sufficient secession from the Old Line Democracy, on the Nebraska question, to overcome their usual majority, and re-elect him. Mr. Shannon, one of the four from Ohio who voted for the bill, declines being a candidate for re-election. He is afraid to come before the people, and have them pass judgment on his treacherous conduct. Hon. Wm. F. Hunter, formerly a member of Congress, and an able and consistent Wilmot Proviso man, will probably be the Republican candidate.

"The prospect now is, that Dr. Olds will be a candidate for re-election in the Columbus district; and if so, he will have the privilege of staying at home, the next Congress. Hon. Samuel Galloway will be his opponent. He came within thirty or forty votes of beating him the last time, and this time he will undoubtedly be elected, by 500 or 1,000 majority. Hon. Lewis D. Campbell will be a candidate again in his district, and will undoubtedly be triumphantly elected.

"An intelligent politician of the city of Piqua informs me that Dr. Dorsey will be the Nebraska candidate for Congress in that district, composed of the counties of Miami, Darke, Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize, &c.; and that the Anti-Nebraska Democratic Representative, who opposed the Nebraska bill, and that they will give him a large majori DEMOCRACY-WHAT IS IT !- Does it consist

adhere to it.

"In Hamilton county, Hon. J. Scott Harrison will be re-elected, and some true man instead of Disney.
"Yours for the right,

## For the National Era. PROGRESS OF OUR CAUSE IN OHIO.

"Then enward, enward, enward still, See how our ranks with freemen fill." FRIEND BAILEY: A short time since I sent

you a letter, reporting the aspects of our cause since the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, in the "Democratic" county of Holmes, which, to that party in Ohio, has been what which, to that party in Ohio, has been what New Hampshire was in the Union. Well, what I said of that county appears to be equally the case in other sections of the State. In our State politics, Ohio may or may not be thoroughly "Democratic," or anti-Bank, &b.; but in "National Democracy," as set forth in the Pro-Slavery features of that bill, a great majority of the people are anything but orthodox, or I am greatly mistaken; and I have endeavored to ascertain the truth, and think I have had an excellent opportunity, so far as I have been. The combined efforts of all the political and theological tools of slave-breeders can no longer suppress the indignation of the people at the insolent aggreesions of the latter, and the abject servility of the former to their interests. Thank Heaven, our Churches are becoming more aroused than ever on the subject, and, when they do their duty, Slavery will be a doomed institution, notwithstanding the be a doomed institution, notwithstanding the modern "Priests and Levites," (who formerly controlled them almost as much as the Pope and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church have it.) in regard to the down-trodden slave, have faithfully followed the example of their illustrious predecessors, in the case of the man "who fell among thieves."

"who fell among thieves."

Never was the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment so rapid and strong in Ohio as now, although there is not so much noisy excitement on the subject; just as streams, when small, near their sources frequently make more noise than when they become much deeper, and wider, and stronger. For example, take my own county, (Cuyahoga) now represented in Congress by the Hon. Edward Wade. Ten years ago, my township, (which was about 1) Congress by the Hon. Edward Wade. Ten years ago, my township, (which was about a fair sample of the whole county.) gave, I think, but five Anti-Slavery votes out of about 1,200. By degrees we gained, till, in the county, notwithstanding repeated assurance: from our Hunker friends that we were "throwing our withstanding repeated assurance; from our Hunker friends that we were "throwing our votes away," we gave our present Representative a handsome majority over either of the other party candidates; and the next time, if he is willing to go to Congress, (and if he is not, it will not make any difference, for he must go,) we will give him a majority over all other candidates, should there be any in opposition to him. And as great a revolution as has been accomplished in Cayahoga, only after a ten years war, will be accomplished in many other counties in far less time, and sown Ohio will be as thoroughly Anti-Slavery as need be. Perhaps nothing short of the villanous attempt to extend or permit Slavery as need be. Perhaps nothing short of the villanous attempt to extend or permit Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska would have aroused the people of the free States to a sense of their duty; and, if so, for one, I shall not regret its being made, as it is perhaps quite as well to meet the issue, that is sure to come some time, between Freedom and Slavery, now as ever; and if, on account of the result, the South, or some other portions of it, should conclude to leave the Union, the people of the North will generally adopt the sentiment of one of my neighbore, who told another, who was talking of going to Illinois—
"Well, faith, and ve'il leave mony dry eyes

Well, faith, and ve'il leave mony dry eyes well, faith, and ye'll leave mony dry eyes thind ye."

H. M. Addison. behind ye." Tiverton, Coshocton co., Ohio, July 25, 1854.

HAVANA.-The Captain General presided at a bull fight on the 23d ult., for the benefit of the Beneficencin, or work-house.

The British sloop of war Espeigle, it is an ticipated, will be at Havana again soon, to take her prize, the Grey Eagle, slaver, which the Mixed Commission has awarded to her, to Ja-

His Excellency the Captain General has obtained from the Queen permission to take up a public subscription, with which to erect a monument in Havana to the memory of Christopher Columbus, beneath which the ashes of Columbus, which now repose in the Cathedral Church, are to be placed.

THE WAR POWER.-The Boston Comm neealth objects to placing ten millions at the discretionary use of the President, and says:

"The Constitution does not allow the President to declare war, nor can Congress authorize him to do so. His orders to Capt. Hollins, in the Greytown affair, show how infamously he and his managers can disregard the Constitution, and usurp power in a fashion and spirit which would change the Government to an irresponsible despotism."

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—VIRST SESSION

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Cubb made an ineffectual motion have the rules suspended, with a view to up the bill granting land to Alabama for

Mr. Haven moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of considering the Senate's amend-ments to the River and Harbor bill; but the

It also refused to suspend the rules, on Mr. Dawson's motion, to consider the Senate's amendments to the Homestead bill.

Senate, Thursday, August 3, 1854. Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance eported the Ocean Steam Mail Appropriation Mr. Rockwell submitted a resolution, which

Mr. Rockwell submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for certain additional correspondence, by the Hon. G. P. Marsh, touching affairs in Greece.

On motion by Mr. Bright, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the surrender of certain bonds of the State of Indiana; and the same was considered

and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of House bills on the calendar, and bills for the relief of the following named persons

were passed:
W. D. Porter, of the navy; the Trustees of Marion, Ohio; John MoVey and John F. Mo-Neely; James Walsh; Jesse R. Faulkner; John Green; H. N. Halstead; Benjamin Hammond; Jack Welch; Albro Nipp; Henry Lewis. On motion by Mr. Bright, the 16th and 17th resession.

The Naval Appropriation bill was again taken up, and numerous amendments were of fered and debated. Among them were the

For the navy yard at San Francisco, Cali fornia, \$200,000. Adopted.

To pay \$113,600 for seventy days' use of a steam propeller, on the Pacific coast, in preventing unlawful expeditions against Mexico.

After a long debate, rejected—yeas 11, nays

Other amendments were discussed and re jected. One providing for the appointment of a board of naval officers to examine and report who of the naval officers ought to be dropped, from disability, intemperance, or other cause was discussed and rejected—yeas 22, nays 23

House of Representatives, Aug. 3, 1854. House of Representatives, Aug. 3, 1854.

Mr. Houston desired that a message should be sent to the Senate, asking the return to this House of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, for the correction of an error. [This was subsequently referred to the Committee of Conference]

A contest of some interest arose between Mr. Haven, who desired the taking up of the River and Harbor bill, and Messrs. Orr and Houston, who wished to take up the Homestead bill.

bill.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the Reciprocity Treaty, and asking such legislation as the House may deem necessary for the consummation of the purposes to be accomplished. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Campbell, from the select committee.

Mr. Campbell, from the select committee or gislative frauds, made a report, excuerating all parties from intentional fraud with respect to the salaries of employees at the Cap

vestigation, with respect to the Minnesota Railroad Land bill, Mr. Breckinridge present-Railroad Land bill, Mr. Breckinridge presented the report of the majority of the committee, expressing the opinion that fraud was not intended, together with a bill.

Mr. Campbell made a minority report thereon, accompanied by a bill to repeal the 3d section, in which the fraud is alleged to have

On the first part of the subject of their in-

Mr. Breekinridge and Mr. Campbell ad-dressed the House at length, upon the subjects of these reports.

After a protracted debste, Mr. Breckinridge called for the previo question on the recommendation of the committee to print the report, and discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject.

notion of Mr. Campbell, the question On motion of Mr. Campbell, the question was divided; the committee was discharged, and the reports were ordered to be printed.

The bill reported by the committee was read a second time. The substitute bill of the minority repealing the second section, was rejected.

jected.

Mr. Craige proposed as a substitute Mr.

Letcher's bill, repealing the whole bill, which
was adopted; and the bill, thus amended, was
finally passed.

Mr. Hunt arose to a privileged question; and, as no member on the other side House had done so, moved the expulsion of Mr. John W. Forney, the Clerk of this House.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, thought no cul-ability had been shown, and that the action was not necessary.

Mr. Orr said, the reports of the Committee had acquitted the Clerk, as well as all mem-bers of this House, of fraudulent intentions. He should have moved his resolution sconer.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE

The Murder in New York-Further Par-New York, Aug. 3 .- Dr. Graham was fully

committed for trial, for the murder of Colonel Loring, He is a native of Kentucky, and re-

New York, Aug. 3 .- The steamship Crescent City arrived here this morning, bringing Havana dates to the 29th ult., 115 passengers, and \$8,000 in specie.

The Havana papers contain no news of im-

New York, Aug. 3.—Thirteen cases have been reported at the Franklin Hospital—six deaths. Twenty-five cases remaining.

A Fishing Vessel Seized. Bosros, Aug. 3.—The schooner Ellen was eized at Miramichi, by a British cruiser, for an illeged violation of the fishing regulations.

From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, AUGUST 3.—The cholera has

almehouse.

Flour remains dull and depressed. Wheat—sales of 11,000 bushels; white, \$1.50 to \$1.75; red at \$1.55 to \$1.65. Corn—sales of 8,000 bushels; white, 72 to 75 cents; yellow, 72 cts. Oats—cales of 6,000 bushels at 35 to 38 cents. No other changes to notice.

From Philadalphia. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3 .- Markets for breadtuffs depressed.
Thirty inches of water at Wheeling.

From New York. New York, August 3.—The Commissioner f the Canal Fund has given notice that he